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and the navy will probably require nearly as much more. This will make the entire budget nearly fifty dollars a year per family for the entire Dominion — an immense drain, certainly, upon a population not greater than that of the two states of New York and Pennsylvania, and needing, furthermore, all their spare earnings for the development of their new and yet unopened territories.

Besides this, the action of the Dominion government will do much to strengthen, and thus to make more burdensome, the home militarism and the naval program of Great Britain, already grown so enormous as to affect seriously in many ways the welfare of the British people. If Lord Dundonald and his counsellors think that the creation of a new army and navy for Canada will relieve the financial strain at home, which they probably hope that it will do, they will find themselves much mistaken. The minute a Canadian fleet appears on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, the United States government will at once be warned by the "watch dogs" that we are in greater danger than ever we have been of an attack upon our shores from our "enemies" over the sea, and new American war vessels will at once be ordered constructed. Then England will proceed at once to lay down a lot of new keels, that she may maintain her naval supremacy.

Such an army as it is proposed to create in Canada, coupled with the navy which is planned, will also make it more difficult to keep the Rush-Bagot Treaty intact and the Great Lakes free from armed vessels of both countries. At two periods in our history this agreement of 1818 has been in danger. The proposed militarizing of Canada, both by land and sea, if carried out, will jeopardize this treaty worse than it has ever been jeopardized before. We do not say that it would be impossible to maintain the treaty under the new conditions and keep the lakes and the rest of the long border line free from war vessels and land fortifications, but the simplest lessons of history teach that grave danger lies in that direction.

This whole move in Canada is another evidence of the omnipresent banefulness of the prevailing militarism, which seems determined to leave no fair and peaceful corner of the earth uncorrupted by its polluted feet. We wonder if our own country is not partly responsible for this false and fatal step which our northern neighbor is taking; if our growing and increasingly powerful war fleet has not raised beyond the border a secret misgiving lest, in spite of our loud professions to the contrary, the time may come when our "benevolent assimilation" will attempt to extend itself to Canada as it has already done to other parts of the world.

A treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Denmark, following closely the lines of the Anglo-French treaty, was signed in London on the 25th of October.

Editorial Notes.

International Parliament.

The special Committee appointed by the Brussels Interparliamentary Conference to further examine the proposal of the American delegation, or rather of its chairman, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, to recommend to the coming Hague Conference the creation of an international parliament, was in session at Paris on the 21st and 22d of November under the presidency of Mr. Philip Stanhope, M. P. The Committee also had under consideration the subject of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration, which had likewise been referred to them at Brussels. The imperfect reports cabled over seemed to indicate that the Committee were not favorable to pushing at the present time the project of a regular international parliament with legislative powers. At any rate the British members of the Committee gave out a statement that it was their unanimous judgment that the plan for an international legislature was premature in the present state of the world. They seem, however, to have conceded that such a world-organization would come in the future, and that the Interparliamentary Union could do much to prepare the way for it. Other subjects before them — a permanent council of nations and the French project for an international ministry of state — were left over by the Committee for action at another meeting to be held this month.

We are not surprised at the view expressed by the British section of the Committee, and seemingly approved by the other members. The time is clearly not yet entirely ripe for the creation of an international parliament. A good deal of preparatory educational work will have to be done. To many people the proposition is entirely new, at least in its practical form. But the time is clearly ripe, as has often been urged in these columns, for the organization of a regular international advisory or consultative congress to meet periodically for the discussion of the many important international questions constantly arising. This would not be to create something new, but only to regularize the congresses which have taken place in an irregular way over and over again for nearly a century. It is perfectly feasible, *in the present state of the world*, for the nations to agree by treaty to hold the Hague Conference, or something like it, with representatives from every government in the world, every three or five or seven years. An arrangement of this sort would not in the least infringe upon the principle of national sovereignty "so dear to Europeans," and, for that matter, to everybody else. Such a periodic congress has become an urgent necessity, and we shall be greatly surprised if the coming Hague Conference does not recommend to the governments its

establishment. This periodic congress of the nations once established, the international parliament will in due time take care of itself.

The Mutiny at Kronstadt.

It is not easy to interpret fully the significance of the recent mutiny among the soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt, Russia's strongest fortress. But this much can safely be said, that the event reveals in a lurid way the essential inhumanity and degrading character of the system of militarism. The sailors who started the mutiny did so, professedly, because of mistreatment, but they were unquestionably influenced by the general spirit of disorder and violence following the war. The degraded condition into which these sailors had fallen was revealed by their conduct in executing the mutiny. They left the barracks, raided four "vodka" shops, drank themselves drunk and then proceeded to set fire to the city and the shipping in the harbor. They seized arms and ammunition. A battalion of artillery also revolted, threw up barricades and mounted machine guns behind them. The mutiny created great consternation in the place and also at St. Petersburg. Cossacks and troops of the Imperial Guard were sent to Kronstadt and the mutiny was suppressed after three days. Many officers were killed by the mutineers, and some two hundred lives were lost altogether. About one hundred and fifty of the ringleaders were court-martialed and condemned to be shot, and the sailors were sent on a long hard cruise as a punishment. The cause of the mutiny was that the crews had been furnished with bad food and clothing, had been ill-treated by the officers, and wished a reduction of the time of service from seven years to five and an increase of their pay to *two dollars a month!* The whole affair — the insolent conduct of the officers, the conduct of the men in mutiny, the behavior of the Cossacks in coolly shooting down men who had been driven to desperation, and the relentlessness of the government in punishing the mutineers — makes a shocking exhibition of the inherent savagery and beastliness of militarism.

Lord Curzon's Retirement.

The regret that has been felt ever since the announcement of the retirement of Lord Curzon as viceroy of India will be much increased by his public explanation, at a banquet given in his honor at Bombay on the 16th of November, of the reasons for his resignation. These reasons were well understood when he announced his purpose to retire, but he made a frank avowal of them at the banquet. He resigned, he said, on no personal grounds, but in defense of two great principles: first, that there should be an indestructible subordination of the military to the civil authority; and second, the necessity of paying be-

coming regard to the Indian authority in determining the needs of India. He contended that in sacrificing himself for these principles he had the great preponderance of Indian opinion behind him. It is most unfortunate that the British government in dealing with India has not acted along the lines indicated by Lord Curzon. The recent course taken in making the military government practically independent is bound to result in great mischief. It is probably one of the causes which have led to the present boycott of English goods. The country has been held in subjection by force, while English methods have broken down and destroyed the native industries. The native peoples have grown very tired of all this, and have resorted to the only practical method of opposition — the boycott. It is a bad situation, and it will grow worse, unless Curzon's ideas are adopted. The only decent course for England to take in India, the only safe one, the only one that can atone in any way for the past, is to proceed in ways looking to the early self-government of the people. The course hitherto pursued, and the military policy now inaugurated, will produce deeper and deeper discontent and restlessness. Lord Curzon said he did not believe that the administrative wisdom of his countrymen would ever tolerate such a blunder as to treat the viceroy of India as the mere puppet of the home government. But that is just what is being done, — and the peoples of the country are being steadily driven into deeper and deeper dislike of their political master. The days of political tyranny in any part of the world are about over, and the sooner Great Britain recognizes this in her dealings with these far-away peoples the better for her honor. The greatest foe to her Indian empire is not Russia.

Military Ethics.

The *Independent*, in an editorial in its issue of November 16 on "Military Ethics," which it declares to be naturally low, thus comments on the case of the killing of a young man recently at the Naval Academy at Annapolis:

"We have lately had a glaring illustration of this ethical belatedness of military society in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It was a case of a fight between two young men, one of whom was killed. It was a duel with bare fists, and officers and midshipmen all agreed that such a duel was a proper thing, and that it was only regrettable that one of the duelists had been 'accidentally' killed.

"The facts seem to be clear. The young man, Branch, had done his duty in reporting the results of his inspection of a fellow-student's room. For this he was deliberately insulted, and called a 'sneak' and other opprobrious terms. Under the prevailing code of ethics, the ethics of the *duello*, the man insulted must challenge. He did so, fought and died. The officers winked at it. The classmen broke rules, and were allowed to, in order

to see the fight. After it was all over nobody thought anybody was to blame. The officers held that it was necessary to allow such a method of settling difficulties so as to develop 'manliness.' It was the custom of the Academy; many such fights had been 'pulled off.' Young Branch's death was merely 'an accident.'

"But the boy's father thought differently. He thought it was not manly, but barbarous and wicked. So thought Secretary Bonaparte. Why so? Simply because they had not learned the military system of ethics. They had been brought up under the civil, the Christian code. They are not in the Medieval Age. They have moved forward. It is almost necessary that a service whose business is to fight should lag and linger behind the Christian world in its apprehension of right and wrong. Elsewhere, in highly civilized countries, Christianity has banished the decision of justice by ordeal and duel. The time will come yet when disputes between nations will not be settled by this same unchristian, belated method of the *duello* of war, but in a Christian way. Then the army, too, will be reformed, reformed out of existence, and in the good time coming people will wonder that nations, and boys, were taught that when they were wronged a fight could settle which was right."

Brevities.

. . . Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, as chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the National Council of Women, has addressed a circular letter to the Equal Suffrage Associations of the country, outlining a plan by which the peace and arbitration departments of the associations may be coördinated and rendered more effective. A copy of this letter may be had by addressing Mrs. Mead at 39 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

. . . *The Independent*, in a recent number (page 804), published an interesting article on "The Christ of the Andes," from the pen of Señora de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' Association of Buenos Ayres, the woman who was instrumental in securing the funds for the erection of the great peace monument on the Andean border. Señora de Costa is now engaged in the most commendable work of securing funds for the erection on the Andes of an establishment for the rescue and protection of travelers overtaken by snowstorms, similar to that of the Monks of Saint Bernard in the Alps.

. . . An international subscription has been opened at the Paris office of the *New York Herald* for the purpose of presenting to President Roosevelt a group in bronze, in recognition of the eminent service performed by him in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union, Milan, Italy, has offered a prize of 100 francs for the best essay, not more than five hundred words in length, setting forth in a clear and suggestive way the principal reasons which demonstrate that the civilized world is moving surely toward peace and a union of peoples. The competition will be closed on the 31st of March next. The successful essay will be used for gratuitous distribution as a "flying leaf" during the Exposition at Milan during the summer of 1906.

. . . Our distinguished coworker, Ernest H. Crosby of New York, gave a lecture on November 14 before the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society at Toronto, on the Life and Times of William Lloyd Garrison. He dealt incidentally with the great development of the arbitration movement since the days of Garrison and the steady growth of peace sentiment. Mr. Crosby has also given addresses in other parts of Canada. The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, formed only last year, is doing excellent work. It has recently issued a circular entitled, "Why Business Men should promote International Arbitration," which has received the approval of the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Ottawa and Stratford, and is being widely circulated in the Dominion.

. . . In replying to the letter of Mr. Elie Ducommun, president of the Lucerne Peace Congress, communicating to him the wishes of the Congress as to subjects to be placed on the program of the coming Hague Conference, President Roosevelt said that the government would take these subjects into consideration when instructions were given to the United States delegates to the Conference.

. . . The president and vice-president of the German Peace Society, Dr. Adolph Richter and Pastor Otto Umfrid, have been in communication with Prince Bülow, Chancellor of the Empire, in regard to the Second Hague Conference. They have expressed to the Chancellor the hope that he will send to the Conference delegates really favorable to the peace movement, and that they may be instructed to favor an arrest of armaments, the creation of a permanent congress of the nations, and a general treaty of obligatory arbitration.

. . . The government of the Argentine Republic has notified the Russian Legation at Buenos Ayres that it will send delegates to the Hague Conference in 1906, as invited to do.

. . . Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., devoted more than a printed page of her annual report at the National Convention held at Los Angeles in October to the subject of peace. She dwells especially upon the action of President Roosevelt in bringing about the end of the Russo-Japanese war.

. . . The New York German Peace Society, auxiliary of the American Peace Society, has undertaken a program of active and earnest work for the winter. In coöperation with other German societies they gave Hon. Richard Bartholdt a reception on his return from Europe. The occasion was a very successful one. They have decided to hold four public meetings in different parts of the city, and to follow this by one big meeting at which Mr. Bartholdt will be the principal speaker. The first of these meetings was held on Sunday, the 19th of November, at Bloomingdale Turn Hall in West 54th Street; the second will be held the 9th inst, on the East side, at the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and 85th Street; the third on the 17th inst at Melrose Turn Hall, 585 Courtland Avenue; and the fourth one in Brooklyn a little later. Our German friends are setting an excellent example, that ought to arouse the other citizens of New York to do some more serious and continued service for the cause of peace than they have yet done.